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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MADEIRA SHORES SHELLED BY U-BOATS

German Submarines off Island Capital of Funchal

INHABITANTS FLEE FROM CITY

French Gunboat Sunk with Loss of 35 and Six Portuguese Sailors Were Killed.

London, Dec. 6.—German submarines raided Funchal, capital of the island of Madeira, on Sunday. The population, frightened, fled, and only returned when the submarines departed under an intense fire from the fortresses.

The French gunboat *Surprise* was sunk by the submarines. Thirty-four of the crew perished.

Six Portuguese sailors were killed aboard the steamers *Kangaroo* and *Decia*, which were torpedoed and sunk. The submarines shelled the shore for two hours, especially the English cable station and other public buildings, but only small damage was done.

London, Dec. 6.—The Crown Prince made today his first attack at Verdun since the great French victory in October. His troops fought their way into some of the French advanced trenches near Le Mort Homme, on the west bank of the Meuse.

At 3.30 this afternoon the German infantry attacked, after an intense artillery fire, on a French salient. French machine guns raked the advancing lines of German infantry, causing heavy losses. Struggle as they would, the Germans could not get past the first line trenches. They held only "some advanced elements" when the night statement was issued in Paris.

On the rest of the front in France and Belgium there was more of the apparently restless but aimless fighting of the past fortnight. Belgians and Germans threw trench bombs in a duel near Dixmude and Belgian and German artillery were active on the Yser. On the Somme there was a heavy bombardment, and the British made more trench raids.

Paris, Dec. 6.—A fluctuating struggle is proceeding in southern Serbia, where Serbs and French are attacking Germans and Bulgars defending a strong line of mountain works with great stubbornness.

The Serbs and French announced today that they are still pushing the Bulgars hard. Northeast of Budimirska, near Gradisnitsa, which is east of the Cerna, the Serbs carried a strongly fortified series of heights which were stubbornly held. The assault was brilliantly made. The French also tell of progress by French and Serbs north of Parisovo.

A despatch to the London Times from Salonica under Monday's date says that the Serbs were then driving the Bulgars in continued retreat, had crossed the River Gradisnitsa, and had taken two more guns. A Bulgarian Colonel was found dead on the field.

The German and Bulgar statements say, however, that the Bulgars rallied near Gradisnitsa and drove them out of the newly conquered Bulgar positions.

JACK LONDON'S DAUGHTERS

Author's First Wife Claims Custody of Children Despite Request in Will

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Bessie L. London, first wife of Jack London, declared Saturday that she would not turn over the custody of her two daughters, Joan and Bess London, to Mrs. C. K. London, the widow, as requested in the writer's will. Mrs. London said that she had been provided for in a property settlement made with her former husband years ago.

"I mean to support my two daughters and myself and we will continue to live quietly at Oakland. Under no circumstances will I ever give up the custody of my two daughters," said Mrs. London.

WEATHER FORECAST

For eastern New York and western Vermont, cloudy and warmer tonight and Friday. Probably rain.

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HANNUM LEONARD A SUICIDE

Londonderry Young Man, 29, Shoots Self While Drunk.

Brattleboro, Dec. 5.—Hannum Leonard, 29, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Leonard of Londonderry, shot and instantly killed himself with a revolver early yesterday morning. He was employed in his father's store and arose early yesterday and said that he would build a fire in the store. When his father followed him some time later he found his son's lifeless body lying on the floor with a bullet wound in his forehead and a revolver lying on the floor beside him.

The young man, who was a native of Londonderry, has been subject all his life to severe attacks which left him temporarily mentally unbalanced. It is believed that he killed himself while mentally deranged. He leaves, besides his parents one brother, Lawrence, who is a student in the medical department of the University of Vermont. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and burial will be in the village cemetery.

THE STATE'S WORK

Comprehensive Volume Issued by Legislative Reference Bureau.

John M. Avery of the legislative reference bureau has compiled a book entitled, "The State's Work," which gives a great deal of information concerning the work of the different officers of the state. It is in two divisions part one being an analysis of the state boards, officers, commissions and institutions; part two, a brief digest of the state department reports for the biennial period ending June 30, 1916. It is compiled and published under the provisions of the law which provides for the librarian to make available for ready reference such information as is contained in the public documents of the state. Therefore in the first part are gathered many facts not readily accessible in any other public document while the second part shows how the biennial reports can be abridged and yet give a great deal of valuable information and also bring out the points of the larger, more detailed reports of the state officers.

It shows what officers are elected by the people; appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate; appointed by the governor; elected by Legislature; appointed by law or ex-officio officers; part ex-officio and part appointive officers; officers appointed by other boards of commissions; officers appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses; and those appointed by the Supreme court. Among the interesting information set forth in the resume of the reports is the fact that the office of secretary of the national conference of the commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States is located in Montpelier, the secretary being George B. Young.

PROPOSE STRICTER AUTO LAWS

Autoists Confer with State Officers—Headlight Law Planned.

Essex Junction, Dec. 2.—The officers and directors of the Automobile Club of Vermont upon invitation of Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey, met at his office and passed the greater part of yesterday in discussing automobile matters.

Mr. Bailey explained in detail the work of his office and outlined the changes in the automobile law which he intended to present to the legislature. Among the more important matters were those relating to a suitable non-glare law, lights on horse-drawn vehicles, change in date of expiration of operators' and chauffeurs' licenses so that all licenses will expire December 31 at the same time that the registration certificates expire, heavier penalties in case of certain violations, more strict regulations respecting the licensing of operators and larger powers and authority for the secretary of state and state's attorneys. The matter of drafting the amendments was left with Mr. Bailey.

The officers of the club expressed themselves as being in favor of the retention of the present schedule of fees so long as the money is devoted to the present purpose, that of highway maintenance.

SEEMS EVERYONE HEARD ABOUT IT

All want to try new drug that dries up corns so they lift out.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the recent discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers.

A quarter of an ounce costs very little at any pharmacy, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet on every hard or soft corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out with out pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lock-jaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

LLOYD GEORGE NEW PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND

Will Organize Coalition Cabinet for Great Britain

WILL COMPRISE TWO PARTIES

Laborites, Although Personally Opposed, Have Agreed to Participate in Re-organization.

London, Dec. 7.—It is conceded that the new British ministry will be a coalition cabinet, comprising in its membership at least two of the larger parties. No one party would be able to organize the change of government because of lack of strength in the house of commons.

It is recognized that the greatest difficulty confronting the new premier, David Lloyd George, will be in the selection of the personnel of his cabinet.

The members of the labor party have reached an agreement to participate in the reorganization.

London, Dec. 7.—David Lloyd George has overthrown the Asquith cabinet and will become prime minister of Great Britain himself. The new government will be coalition, like the old one, but probably without the same measure of harmonious support which attended the formation of the first coalition government, because its birth has created additional factional differences.

This result has emerged from another day of active and hurried party conferences at London and a day of intense suspense and interests throughout the country.

The official announcement that Mr. Lloyd George had undertaken the task, with the co-operation of Mr. Bonar Law, was a notification that the new government would be coalition. Any party government would be impossible because neither the unionists nor the liberals have a majority in the House of Commons; either one must attach the Irish nationalists or the laborites to itself to command a majority. The nationalists have refused to participate in the government until home rule becomes established. The laborites are sworn enemies to Mr. Lloyd George, because they resent his accusations that the workmen have put their personal interest above the national interests at times during the war.

BERLIN'S BIG CLAIM

Russia's Losses, 8,500,000, Are Largest—France Second with 3,700,000

Berlin, Dec. 5, by wireless to Sayville.—The total losses of the entente in the present war have been 15,100,000 men, according to figures given out by the Association for Research into the Social Consequences of the War of Copenhagen, as quoted in an Overseas News Agency statement today.

"Of this number," says the news agency summary of the report, "Great Britain has lost 1,200,000 men, Russia 8,500,000, France 3,700,000, Italy 800,000, Serbia 480,000, Belgium 220,000 and Roumania 200,000."

"These figures admit of curious conclusions. Thus, the losses of Serbia, Belgium and Roumania are three-quarters those of the British and as in the Roumanian losses only those of the first two months are included, these three small nations have in fact made sacrifices as large as those of the great British empire. Italy has suffered already losses equal to two-thirds of those of the British, although she entered the war ten months later than Great Britain. The French losses are three times as great as the British and form almost one-quarter of the total for the whole entente, while the Russian losses are seven times greater than the British, which comprise only eight per cent. of the total although in them the losses of the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, East Indians and others are included."

ARLINGTON

Miss Sadie Hard is very ill at her home on Main street.

A son, Frederick Parker, was born Wednesday, Nov. 25th to Mr and Mrs. Henry Shaw.

For the past few months Arlington has had its share of stealing going on. For a while it was chickens, then Piazza chairs or in fact anything found on piazzas or clothes lines. This last week F. West has lost, for the second time this fall, chickens. Entrance was made this last time by filling the lock off the hen house. Wednesday night street lamps seemed to be articles wanted by the thieves. Beginning at Frank Webb's in East Arlington and coming as far as the railroad crossing all lamps were broken or else entirely taken posts and all. It seems as though it was time for the officials to get together and see what can be done in regard to these things.

SHORT WEIGHT IN BUTTER

Commissioner of Measures Finds Many Instances of Error.

Montpelier, Dec. 2.—The biennial report of the department of weights and measures, the first report to make its appearance, has been issued and contains some interesting data and recommendations.

Commissioner George E. Carpenter, who succeeded Hugh H. Henry June 1, 1915, had but two inspectors working for the department and he gives briefly the field work of the administration. He says that even with one less inspector the department accomplished more actual work than the year previous and the state was covered more completely.

Among all records, continues the report, short weight in butter occurs too frequently, the moulds in use in many creameries are too small and if a uniform method of using proper moulds can be obtained such shortages will occur less often. A condensation of daily reports develops the fact that, out of 1,075 purchases of butter which the public might make at various stores in the state, 309 of these purchases would not be up to standard in weight, and 364 of them would be overweight; that out of 284 like purchases of grain, the public would receive full weight in 87 instances, and would receive over-weight in 15 instances. The conclusion reached in this instance is surprising; 45 per cent of miscellaneous commodities, grain, and butter, were inaccurate in weight.

The report includes a table which shows the number of places visited, tests made and expenses and while the number of places visited has increased from 3,500 in 1914-1915, with four inspectors, to 5,556 in 1915-1916 with three inspectors, an increase of 59 per cent, the cost a visit has decreased from \$2.56 to \$1.52, a decrease of 40 per cent.

The commissioner reports that additional office room is needed and states the department is not receiving sufficient co-operation from the public to make the results as far-reaching as they should be.

The commissioner recommends a change in No. 161 of the acts of 1910 as amended by acts of 1912 and 1915 so that the commissioner may appoint inspectors who shall be paid not to exceed \$1,000 a year; and the salary of each to be determined by the commissioner.

The commissioner also urges the passage of the following law: "An act relating to net contents of certain packages, Section 1. No person shall sell, keep, or offer for sale, within the state, any article of food in package form unless the net quality of the contents shall be plainly, conspicuously and correctly marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight measure or numerical count."

A penalty of \$500 is provided for violation, but it is so worded that no penalty shall be enforced arising from the sale of food prepared prior to one year after the passage of the law.

Snake's Method of Attack.

No snake is able to jump or spring from a coil in order to strike, as often represented in pictures. It can only strike when it resembles the letter S and is lying flat on the ground. It can then only reach the distance supplied by stretching the body out straight. The two curves in the letter S supply this distance, which is about half the length of the body. No snake jumps through the air to its victim or springs clear from the ground, rising upon its tail. Such stories and pictures are all false. Neither do they coil like a rope and strike from that position. They may coil partially, but the part of the body that does the striking is ever and only that part which makes the letter S and lies flat on the ground; hence no serpent can strike when stretched out its full length.

A Challenge.

What do you know about the Hall electrochemical production of aluminum, the Acheson process for manufacturing carborundum, the Wilson method of applying acetylene industrially, the Lovejoy & Bradley plant for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, the Gayley invention of the dry air blast in iron making, the Herreshoff method of electrolytic copper refining, the Frasch process for refining crude oil? We feel safe in asserting that the great majority of our readers could not name offhand, much less describe, any one of these eight discoveries. Yet they are basic steps in our conquest of nature. We are all indebted to them every day of our lives. —Collier's Weekly.

The Basis of National Feeling.

"National feeling is obviously only a conspicuous instance of those corporate enthusiasms which are spontaneously generated as soon as one recognizes himself to be a member of a group. Whether one belongs to the French Institute, is a Daughter of the Revolution, a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio, a delegate to a religious congress, is rooting for Harvard or ascending his genealogical tree, he finds," writes James Harvey Robinson in the Century, "his personality agreeably expanding. Patriot, diffident and discontented 'I' becomes proud and confident 'we.'"

DEMOCRACY URGED BY BRYAN TO HELP MAKE NATION DRY

Advises Party to Take Up Cause of Prohibition

WILSON WON WITHOUT "WETS"

Received Vote of All Prohibition and States Which Had Granted Woman Suffrage.

Washington, Dec. 6.—William J. Bryan tonight struck the first blow in his fight to make the country dry. At a dinner given him by Democrats of the District of Columbia, he warmly advocated prohibition as a Democratic party policy.

"The Democratic party won without the aid of the wet cities," Mr. Bryan said, "and having received the support of nearly all the prohibition states and the states where women vote, is released from any obligation to the liquor traffic. It is free to take the moral side of this great moral issue, and I have no doubt that it will live up to its opportunities and obligations."

After reviewing the accomplishments of the administration during its first term, Mr. Bryan suggested several lines along which to work to effect still more reforms. He urged strongly against heading the plea of the railroads to be freed of state control, with entire control to be placed in the hands of congress and sounded a warning against militarism.

"The United States cannot afford to lose its moral prestige," he declared, "for the privilege of terrorizing people with a display of force."

Mr. Bryan pointed out these needs of the nation:

"A national bulletin to acquaint all voters with the questions and issues under consideration at an election. Abolition of the electoral college and substitution thereof of direct voting for President.

A change in the Constitution, making it more easily amendable so that control of either the president, the senate or the house would not insure defeat of a proposed amendment. Under the present system thirteen of the smaller states, containing less than one-tenth of the population of the country, would be sufficient to prevent adoption of a proposed amendment.

Adoption of a suffrage policy by the Democratic party, promising the influence of the party toward nation-wide enfranchisement of women. Returning to his "dry argument," Mr. Bryan declared the statement that national prohibition is an assault upon the rights of states has little weight in the states where prohibition has been adopted, and that this weight would diminish as the number of prohibition states increase.

"The Democratic party is the party of the people," the former secretary declared, "and the home is the people's citadel. The fight against the saloon is a fight for the home and for humanity. The Democratic party, therefore, can not hesitate to choose the home against the greatest enemy that has arisen to menace it."

President Wilson was unable to attend the dinner, but sent a letter of greeting to Mr. Bryan through Oliver P. Newman, commissioner of the District of Columbia. As toastmaster, Mr. Newman read the communication to the diners. It follows:

"My dear Mr. Commissioner: Will you not be kind enough to convey my very cordial greetings to Mr. Bryan and to those who are assembled to do him honor at the dinner on Wednesday evening? In the recent campaign no one rendered more unselfish service than Mr. Bryan and I am happy to know that this dinner expresses the genuine admiration of all Democrats for him. May I not by this means convey to him my warmest congratulations and best wishes for his continued health and happiness?"

"Cordially and sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson."

Earlier in the day the President had received Mr. and Mrs. Bryan at lunch at the White House, the first time the former secretary of state had visited the executive mansion since resigning his portfolio.

MEATLESS DAYS FOR ENGLAND

Order Issued to Limit Dinners to Three Courses.

London, Dec. 5.—The Board of Trade under the defence of the realm act has issued an order to the effect that after December 18 no meal exceeding three courses between 6 p. m. and 9.30 p. m., or two courses at any other time may be served in any hotel, restaurant or public place.

The announcement adds that it is proposed to issue another order at an early date forbidding both in public places and private houses the consumption on certain days of meat, poultry or game.

BUCHAREST TAKEN BUT RUMANIANS SAVED ARMY

Retreat from Capital Claimed to Have Been Made in Good Order

BRAVE DEFENCE BY REARGUARD

Fail of Bucharest Gives Germans Control of 50,000 Square Miles in Rumania.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The Rumanians evacuated Bucharest in good order, according to the announcement of the war office today, saving their army. This is the first admission from an allied government of the official announcement from Berlin that the city had been captured by the entente powers. The Rumanian rear guard was compelled to make a vigorous defence to protect the retreating Rumanians.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, Dec. 7.—Bucharest, capital of Rumania, has been captured. Ploesti, the important railway junction town, 36 miles northwest of Bucharest, also has been taken.

The capture of Ploesti, on the main railway line running north from Bucharest, cuts the main railway line of retreat for the Rumanian armies operating in the Rumanian region. The official statement does not indicate whether the entry of the Teutonic forces into Bucharest and Ploesti was simultaneous. The capture of Ploesti before that of the capital would be far more serious for the Rumanians.

Many military observers looked for the Rumanians not to attempt a defense of the capital to the last, expecting an evacuation in time to save the forces defending it by a withdrawal over the railway route remaining to them. The taking of Bucharest virtually completes the conquest by the Teutonic forces of the southern section of the Rumanian kingdom, embracing territory of more than 50,000 square miles.

In entering Rumania the armies of the central powers have taken their fourth entente capital. Early in the war King Albert and the Belgian government were forced out of Brussels, and last year King Peter of Serbia and King Nicholas of Montenegro were successfully compelled to give up their capitals to the Teutonic invaders. Now the process has been repeated in the case of King Ferdinand of Rumania.

Bucharest before the present war relegated old-fashioned fortifications to the scrap heap, and was considered extremely well defended by its outlying works, which comprised 18 fortifications of the first class and many redoubts and batteries. Aside from Paris, it was accounted probably the largest military camp in the world, capable of accommodating 200,000 men. The city, a gay capital in peace times, with a population of nearly 300,000, was frequently alluded to as "the Paris of the East." It covers an area in excess of 20 square miles, contains the royal residence, the government buildings and other notable structures, and is the center of a considerable trade.

JURY IS EXCUSED

No Cases as Yet Heard by December Term of County Court.

Judge Miles, who is president at the present December term of Bennington county court, Wednesday afternoon excused the members of the petit jury until Monday.

Thus far it has been impossible to begin the trials of any of the jury cases for the reason that State's Attorney Archibald is interested as attorney and the state's attorney is busily engaged in the hearings before the grand jury.

Last evening the state's attorney was the opinion that the grand jury would conclude its business some time today but this morning he stated that the prospect was not so promising.

SUGAR SHORTAGE KILLS BABES

Germany Increases Allowance to Decrease the Mortality.

London, Dec. 5.—An investigation into the increasing infant mortality in Berlin has established that the rising death rate is due to an insufficient sugar allowance, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The despatch says that it has been decided that each child born after December 1 shall receive an additional half pound monthly of sugar, the ration of the rest of the population being proportionately reduced. The allowance up to this time has been 750 grammes monthly for each baby.